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THE
BRINTON
FAMILY.

H. R.
by
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[India, Pa., 1878.]

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This Record of the Brinton family contains, (1) a sketch of its history in England, from the origin of the name, about A.D. 1100, until the emigration of the first settler to this country, 1684, as near as published material permits; (2) a collection of all the information preserved about the first colonist, William Brinton, and his immediate family; and (3), a Genealogy of his descendants, to and including the seventh generation, with brief biographical notes.

D. G. B.

MEDIA, PENNA.,

November, 1878.

Derivation of the Name Brinton.

BRINTON is compounded of two Celtic words. The first syllable, *brin*, *bryn*, means a height or a hill; the second, *ton*, is the Celtic *dún*, *tún*, an enclosed camp or fortified place.* The compound, therefore, means "the hill-fort," and was, at first, a local name applied to the site of a fortified camp, or other defensive work.

A number of places in England, so named during the Celtic occupation, continued to bear it in later times. In Norfolk, the parish of BRINTON still retains the name as at present spelled; in Northamptonshire, the parish of *Brinton*, anciently and properly BRINTON, is notable as the burial place of the last English ancestor of George Washington; another BRINTON is mentioned in old records in Warwickshire; and two parishes formerly called BRINTON, one in Somersetshire, and the other in Berkshire, yet have the name, but in both instances corrupted to *Brimpton*.

Across the Channel, in Normandy, where, as in England, many Celtic names survived the northern invasion, there was, in very early times, a domain named *Brienton*, on the right bank of the Seine, not far from Corcelles. It gave its name to a family of Norman nobles, of whom we hear as far back as the first Crusade (1096), and members of which became of considerable note in later days. But they were not connected with the Brinton family in England.†

**Bryn*, sublimitas, collis; *dún*, castrum, arx. Zeuss, *Grammatica Celtica*, vol. I.

† On the Norman family "de Brienton" see *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, vol. XV, pp. 183, 184, 185; O'Gilvy, *Nobiliaire de Normandie*, vol. I, p. 273.

The Anglo-Norman House "de Brinton."

1150—1500.

THE English family of BRINTONS, from whom those in America derive descent, took their name from the parish of BRINTON, now Brimpton, in southern Berkshire, a fertile tract of about fifteen hundred acres, in the angle formed by the confluence of the little rivers Auburn and Kennett.

In the "Domesday Book," the earliest record of English landholders, compiled by command of William the Conqueror, 1080—1086, this parish is set down as held in part by Robert Fitz Gerold, and in part by Ralph de Mortemer, both of them powerful Norman barons, the latter a blood relation of William the Conqueror, and described by an old author as "one of the chiefest Commanders in his whole Army, and the most puissant of his Captains."* He held nearly a hundred lordships, five of them in Berkshire. As was the custom at the Conquest, he let these to his friends and followers on feudal tenures, by which the holder was bound to military service under specified conditions. That portion of the parish of BRINTON which he possessed, he let, in this manner, to one of his followers, who took from it his second name, and called himself "*de Brinton*," signifying *of* or *from* BRINTON. The first so named, of whom we possess any definite account, is

Robert de Brinton, of Brinton, Berks, and of Longford, Shropshire, who

* Dugdale, *The Baronage of England*, vol. 1, p. 139.

lived about 1150. The former manor he held under the then Earl Mortimer; but the latter he held direct from the King, as "tenant-in-chief;" and he had become possessed of it in this wise:—

When Hugo de Belesme, Earl of Shropshire, made his ineffectual attempt at rebellion, in 1102, his land and that of his associates was confiscated to the crown, and given by the king to his favorites, on the feudal tenure called "in chief," *in capite*.

Such "tenants-in-chief" were divided into three classes, those holding by "homage ancestral," those by "grand serjeantry," which implied the performance of personal service, and those by "petty serjeantry," which was the yearly payment of some implement of war to the king.* Until after the battle of Evesham, in 1265, which cut down the power of the nobles, every tenant-in-chief was, *ipso facto*, a baron of the realm, and a member of the Great Council of the king, nor had the king the right to omit to summon him to attend its sessions.† On the other hand, when a tenant-in-chief died without male issue, his daughters became royal wards, whom the king might give, with their estates, in marriage to whom he pleased.‡

Now, among those to whom the lands of Hugo and his associates were given, was a certain *Hamo*, who received, as tenant-in-chief, the manor of Longford, or Langford, on the eastern border of Shropshire, close to the Staffordshire line.

Hamo had as wife, *Ethelinda*, otherwise called *Sibil*, or *Basilia Fitz Odo*, a name hinting at high Norman connections. He died about 1160,

* C. H. Pearson, *The Early and Middle Ages of England*, p. 425.

† Richard Thompson, *Historical Essay on the Magna Charta*, p. 195.

‡ Pearson, *Early and Middle Ages of England*, p. 427.

seized of this manor of Longford, in Shropshire, of Lacerton, in Dorsetshire, of Church-Eaton-cum-Orslow (Chirche-Eyton-cum-Orselawe), in Staffordshire, about six miles southeast of Longford, and of Mid-Aston, in Oxfordshire; both these latter held under the Barons Stafford. He had no male issue, but left three unmarried daughters, Eva, Agnes and Emma, who, accordingly, became royal wards. Emma was disposed of by being sent to the nunnery of Kingston, Wilts; Agnes was, apparently, not provided with a husband; while Eva was given in marriage to the above-mentioned Robert de Brinton, of Berks, who thus became tenant-in-chief of the Manor of Longford, in right of his wife.

For what service King Henry II compensated him with the hand and lands of the heiress Eva, does not appear. It was certainly not through the intercession of his feudal chief, Hugh de Mortimer; for that turbulent noble opposed the accession of King Henry, and had to be brought to obedience by the sword. Possibly it was that Robert de Brinton, in this struggle, sided with the crown, and the king rewarded him for his loyalty by rendering him independent, and legally the peer of Earl Hugh himself.

The most important record preserved of this Robert de Brinton, is a letter from him contained in an ancient document called "The Black Book of the Exchequer," compiled about the year 1164. In that year Henry II betrothed his daughter Maud, or Mathilda, then eight years of age, to the Emperor of Germany, and took advantage of the occasion to exercise his privilege of levying a special tax, called *an aid*, on all his tenants-in chief. They were summoned to show how much land each held from the crown, and on what terms, both at his accession in 1154, and in the time of his grandfather, Henry I.

The reply which Robert de Brinton sent was as follows, written in the usual law Latin of that day:—

CARTA ROBERTI DE BRINTON.

Karissimo Domino suo ligio H. Regi Anglorum etc., suus homo ligius Robertus de Brinton salutem et fidele servitium.

Mihi et aliis comparibus meis, per literas vestras innotuit, ut per fidem et ligantiam, quam vobis debemus, vobis per breve nostrum, pendens extra sigillum, mandaremus quot milites habemus de vetero feodamento de tempore regis H. avi vestri, et quot milites habeamus de novo feodamento post tempus Regis H. avi vestri, super Dominium nostrum. Inde est, quod vobis ut Domino meo karissimo, mando quod de vetero feodamento nullum militem habeo, praeter feodum unius quem mihi cum quadam liberali muliere, nomine Eva, quæ nunc est haeres, per servitium unius militis dedistis, faciendo servitium ad custum vestrum.

De novo autem feodamento, vel super Dominium meum, nullum militem habeo. Et vobis quidem, et filio vestro, ligantiam et hominium feci.

Translation.

THE LETTER OF ROBERT OF BRINTON.

To his most dear liege lord Henry, King of the English, his liege man Robert of Brinton, [sends] greeting and loyal service.

To me, and others my compeers, it has been notified by your letter, that by the loyalty and liege service we owe to you, we should inform you by our writing, with seal attached, how many knights' fees we have of the old feoffment of the time of King Henry, your grandfather, and how many knights' fees we have of the new feoffment after the time of King Henry, your grandfather, [assessed] upon our demesne. Therefore it is that I inform you that of the old feoffment I have no knight's fee, except the fee of one, which you gave me with a certain gentlewoman, by name Eva, who is heir thereof, by service of one knight, the service to be performed at your expense.

Of the new feoffment, or [assessed] upon my own demesne, I have no knight's fee; and I have done liege service and man service, both to you and to your son.

In explanation of the terms here used, it may be added that a "knight's fee," or the duty of furnishing to the feudal chief, when he called for it, the service of one man-at-arms, was required by the Normans as the rental of a certain quantity of land, and, hence, came to mean that quantity. There is some discrepancy as to how much this was, but one respectable authority states that in early English law a knight's fee was composed of five "hides," and each hide of four "yardlands," a yardland equaling twenty-four modern acres. Therefore, a knight's fee would have been four hundred and eighty acres.*

There can be no question but that Robert was of French, and not Saxon descent. His name alone is almost sufficient. "Every Robert," says Mr. Freeman, speaking of the Christian names in England, in that period, "was Norman, beyond a doubt."† His rank as tenant-in-chief would not have been allowed to a Saxon; nor would Henry II have so violated the prejudices of the age as to have given the hand of an heiress of the Norman house of Fitz Odo, which claimed even royal blood, to any but a Norman of recognized position.

Soon after their marriage, Robert and Eva presented the Church of Longford to Shrewsbury Abbey, that of Church Eytton (or Eaton) to Polesworth nunnery, and that of Lacerton to Kingston nunnery, Wilts.‡ Some years later Robert quarreled with the monks of Shrewsbury, and demanded back the Church of Longford. On their refusal to restore it, he armed his men and seized the Chapel of Kinnersley, belonging to the Abbey. This led to a law suit and his final recovery of Longford Church.

* Burns, *Law Dictionary*.

† *History of the Norman Conquest*, vol. v, p. 558.

‡ The letters of gift may be found in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

Robert died on or before 1185, leaving two sons, Adam and John, and his widow. The latter took in¹ second marriage, 1190 or 1191, Walter de Witefeld. He was a litigious person, and spent much of his time in prosecuting suits about his wife's property. One of these was against her sister Agnes, who, remarks the learned historian of Shropshire, Rev. Robert W. Eyton, "though, *de jure*, a co-heiress with her sister Eva, was all but disinherited." Walter dying; 1215,

Adam de Brinton, eldest son o. Robert, entered into full possession of his father's estates. Just at that time took place the insurrection of the barons against King John, which resulted in the laying of that corner-stone of English liberty, the Magna Charta. Adam was an ardent supporter of the movement, and came in for a share of the king's vengeance. By a royal writ, dated September 15, 1216, his lands were confiscated and given to his brother² John de Brinton. But King John dying very shortly afterward, and the barons succeeding in their demands, Adam was reinvested in his domain by a writ of Henry III, dated November 4, 1217.* Adam died, nearly seventy years of age, in 1235. His son,

Adam de Brinton (second of that name) was invested with his estates, January 26, 1236, and paid to the Royal Commissioners his "relief fee" of one hundred shillings.† His fees or holdings, in 1240, are enumerated as follows: "In Shropshire, one fee, *in capite*, in Longford; in Staffordshire, one fee of the Baron Stafford, in Eyton (Church Eaton) and Orselawe; in Oxfordshire, half a fee of the Baron Stafford, in Middle Aston; and in Berkshire, one fee in Brinton, under Ralph de Mortimer."

* *Abbreviatio Literarum clausarum*, ann. 1 Henrici III.

† *Calendarium Genealogicum, Excerpta e Rotulis finium*, 20, Henry III.

According to the land measure already quoted, this would make sixteen hundred and eighty acres in all.

In 1260-1 he was appointed commissioner, with Thomas de Roshal and Hoel ap Madoc, to meet the warlike Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, at the Ford of Montgomery, in the Welsh Marches, to negotiate a truce with him. For their expenses on this journey, the "Pipe Roll" of 1261 records the payment to them of £7 10s. The official writ announcing his death (known as the writ *Diem clausit extremum*) was tested at Westminster, June 20, 1274. As he was of full age at his father's death, he could not have lived far from seventy years. He was succeeded by

Adam de Brinton (third of that name), then over thirty years of age.* The annual return of the manor of Langford, at that time, was appraised at £8 13s. 10d. As its tenant under the crown, Adam was bound to provide one soldier, with a "barbed" horse (that is, one furnished with a kind of defensive armor, made of leather studded with projecting iron spikes, called *la barbe*), for forty days, whenever the king, in person, should approach Wales. His wife's name was Maria.†

In the summer of 1277 he was summoned for service against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and, being a knight, discharged it in person, attending the muster at Worcester, July 1. Ten years later, as a prominent landholder in Berks, he was appointed a "Conservator of the Peace" for that shire. Again, in 1297, as a tenant-in-chief, holding lands in Shropshire, to the yearly value of £20 or upward, he was summoned to appear, with horses and arms, at London, July 17, for service beyond the seas, King Edward, at that time, contemplating an incursion into

* *Rotuli Finium*, 3, Edward 1.

† *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 21 Ed. 1, p. 712.

France. In 1301 he was summoned to a muster at Berwick-upon-Tweed, to attack the Scots.*

In the intervals of these soldierly duties he carried on important civil ones. In 1300 he sat in Parliament as a knight of the shire for Berks. As lord of the manor and a tenant-in-chief he held, twice a year, a free court of high jurisdiction, at his manor house in Longford, judging pleas "of bloodshed and hue-and-cry," and exercising the rights of "fossa and furca," that is, of hanging male and drowning female criminals. He also had the right of "warreny," that is, of preserving and killing game, a privilege very highly esteemed in those days.† At that time the manor of Longford included the vills of Brocketon and Chresthill. Adam also held of the king the vills of Sturcheley and Culmayre, which he sublet to Robert Corbet, and he to the Abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Buildwas, in Shropshire.‡ Adam died several years beyond three-score-and-ten, the writ *Diem clausit* on his death bearing date May 10, 1315. He was succeeded by his son,

John de Brinton, born in 1287. He is mentioned in a list of landholders, in 1316, as one of the lords of Brimpton and Wasing (a parish adjoining Brimpton, on the south), Berkshire; of Middle Aston, Oxfordshire; of Church Eaton, Staffordshire; and of Longford, Shropshire. In the years 1319–22 he was sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and again in 1327–8. In 1324 he was ordered to seize, in the king's name, all goods and chattels belonging to aliens, in Oxfordshire, "except those

* *The Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons*, vol. 1, p. 501.

† These particulars are given in a Feodary of Shropshire, compiled about 1285, and published in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. 1, p. 114, London, 1834.

‡ *Ibid*, p. 118.

of Cardinal Neapoleone.”* In 1327 he sat in Parliament as a knight of the shire for Berks. In 1359 he was appointed one of twelve gentlemen of Shropshire, to collect, arm and drill the adult male inhabitants to protect the realm in the absence of the king beyond seas.†

He lived a long life, well into the eighties, and was the last of the name who held undivided the lands brought into the family by the heiress Eva, of Longford. He made a partial transfer of his property before his death, and there is on record the payment of a fee by him in 1375, of one hundred shillings, for permission to convey the manor of Longford to his son Thomas, and Thomas’ wife, Isabella. In this grant he is styled “Chivaler” (*chevalier*, knight).‡

Thomas de Brinton received from his father, besides the manor of Longford, the fee of Church-Eyton-cum-Orslow, in Staffordshire. He did not long survive, and at his death, which occurred in 1382, he is stated to have held only these two tracts.§ His wife, called “Dame Isabella,” took in second marriage (about 1390), Sir Robert Fraunceys, of Foremark, Derbyshire, a man of some prominence. He was sheriff of Staffordshire, under Richard II, and again under Henry IV. Dame Isabella survived him also, and lived to an advanced age in possession of Longford manor, as it is recorded that she “presented” to Longford Church, in 1432. It is believed by the Rev. Mr. Eyton|| that she left no issue by her first husband, as he appears to have been the last of the Brintons who held Longford. Church-Eyton-cum-Orslow, however,

* *Fœdera*, A. D. 1324, p. 577.

† *Fœdera*, vol. III, p. 455.

‡ *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium*, xlviii Ed. III, vol. II, p. 334.

§ *Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem*, Anno 6, Rich. II.

|| *History and Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. VIII.

which was not included in John de Brinton's deed of gift to Thomas and Isabella, was claimed, at Thomas' death, by the next of kin of the Brinton name, and it seems to have been in litigation as late as 1398, as in that year it is vaguely stated, in an *Inquisitio post-mortem* on the Baron Stafford, to be held "by the heirs of John de Brinton."*

The suit was decided in favor of the family, as on the death of another Baron Stafford, in 1464, Church Eyton with Orslow is stated to be held by "JOHN BRYNTON," probably a grandnephew of Thomas.†

This entry is doubly interesting as showing that the family had now definitely removed to Staffordshire, and also had dropped the locative *de* to their name. The latter was, probably, partly because English was rapidly supplanting Norman French as a business tongue; but chiefly because the manor of Brinton passed out of the family after the death of John de Brinton. On the settlement of the suits relating to his estate (some time after 1398), both it and Mid-Aston, Oxfordshire, came, either by purchase or marriage, into the possession of a William Stokes, who died in 1446.‡ A century later it passed to the De la Hyde family, and is now owned mostly by a London merchant, James Blyth, Esq.

Longford, in the following century, was purchased by the Earls of Shrewsbury, who sold it, in the eighteenth century, to the Leek family, its present owners. Lacerton had long before (in the reign of Henry III) been conveyed to the Bozors.§

* *Calendarium Inquisitionum post-mortem*, 22 Ric. II, p. 250.

† *Ibid*, 39 Hen. VI, p. 295.

‡ *Calendarium Inquisitionum post-mortem*, vol. IV, p. 108.

§ Hutchinson, *History of Dorsetshire*, vol. I, p. 311.

The sources from which the above facts have been gleaned are chiefly the publications of the Public Records Commission of Great Britain. The Rev. Robert W. Eyton, in the eighth volume of his *History of Shropshire*, gives an interesting account of the Brintons of Longford, which he has kindly supplemented by a letter to the present writer, containing additional particulars. On some minor points the statements in his *History* have needed correction.

With the removal of the family to Staffordshire, and its ceasing to belong to the class of independent landholders, the difficulty of tracing it increases, and cannot be surmounted in this country. It is highly probable, however, that in the extensive manuscript material for the history of Cuddleston Hundred (in which Church Eaton is situated), collected by the Rev. Stebbings Shaw, in the latter part of the last century, and which is said to be now in the library of Lord Bagot, most, or all, of the missing links could be found.

Of the Brinton families at present in England, the principal one is that of which the head is *John Brinton*, Esq., of Kidderminster and Moor Hall, Stourport. His father and grandfather were master manufacturers of carpets, in Kidderminster, and the present firm, of which he is senior partner, is the second largest in that line in Great Britain. His brother, the late William Brinton, M.D., of London, was a physician of distinguished ability, enjoying the third largest practice in that metropolis at the time of his death, in 1869. He was author of a number of medical works on diseases of the stomach, on the medical selection of lives for

assurance, and on physiology, all of which received high praise from the professional press. Their eldest sister married the late Sir Francis Crossley, whose eldest son, Sir Saville Brinton Crossley, now has the baronetcy and estates.

The ancestor of this family came from the same part of southern Staffordshire from which the American colonist, William, emigrated in 1684, and there can be no reasonable doubt but that they both descended from John Brinton, of Church-Eyton-cum-Orslow, 1464.

The Brinton name is by no means common elsewhere in England. Richard C. Brinton and Son, iron merchants, of Birmingham; George S. Brinton, Esq., of Southampton, and William Brinton, of London, watch dial enamer, are about the only representatives to be found in the Directories.

Like all proper names, Brinton is given, in the ancient records, with a variety of orthography. The following variations occur:—

Brinton, Brynton, Brinthon, Braynton, Brunton, Bruntton, Brounton, Brintona, Brintone, Brimton, Brimpton, Brympton, Brompton, Brumpton.

But it is noteworthy that the present orthography is found in the oldest and best authorities, to wit, the Domesday Book, the Feodary of 1165 (the Black Book), in the "Testa de Nevill," in the *Inquisitio post mortem* of Adam II, in the writings of Bishop Brinton (about to be noticed), etc. This is satisfactory, as it is the correct Anglicized form of the Celtic members of the name.

Thomas de Brinton, Bishop of Rochester.

IN the fourteenth century a number of the family entered the Church. There is mention of a priest, *Roger de Brinton*, who, early in the reign of Edward III, received a pass to travel beyond seas; *William de Brinton, clericus*, was presented to Longford Church in 1387; and a contemporary of his, *Elias de Brinton*, was rector of Newenham; but the most eminent was *Thomas de Brinton*, who was Bishop of Rochester from 1373 to his death, in 1389.

The following is a record of his appointment:—

“48 Ed. III. The Pope appointed, as Bishop of Rochester, THOMAS DE BRINTONE, a *Benedictine monk at Norwich*, by his Bull of 31st January, 1372–3; he received the spiritualities from the Archbishop, 20th March, in that year, and the temporalities from him, 8th April, 1373; and the King, having received the fealty of the said Bishop, 21st October, restored the temporalities to him on that day. He died in 1389, and was buried in the Parish Church of Seale, in Kent. His will is dated 30th August, 1389.”
Le Nève, *Fasti Ecclesie Anglicani*, vol. II, p. 564.

This account may be supplemented by the following quotation from the learned antiquary, John Weever. He is writing of the Church of Seale, in Kent, which he visited about 1760:—

“In this Church, upon a marble slab inlaid with brass, I found the portraiture of a bishop, and these words only remaining, *Credo quod redemptor meus vivit*, and these figures, 1389. Under which (as I gather by the date of the year of grace), Thomas Brenton, Bishop of Rochester, lieth interred, who traveled into many places beyond seas; and coming

to Rome, preached in Latin, before the Pope, many learned sermons, which he left behind him in writing. For which, and other his rare parts, he was much admired, and he became very famous. The Pope made him his Penitentiary, and bestowed upon him this Bishoprick of Rochester; he being, before, a Benedictine monk of Norwich. He was confessor unto King Richard II, and a singular benefactor to the English hospital at Rome."

Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, p. 118, London, 1767.

The uncertainty in the spelling of his name in these accounts can, fortunately, be dispelled by his own authority. His fealty to the king, October 21, 1374, signed by himself, is preserved in the great collection of Rymer, and in it he writes himself "Thomas de Brinton." The writ of the king confirming his appointment, and also the official notice of his death, are contained in the same work.*

That he should have been educated a Benedictine was natural, as we have seen that the Abbey of Buildwas, belonging to that order, held lands under the Brinton family; and in that age the order possessed, at Norwich, two of their most famous and wealthy priories, that of the Cathedral and of St. Leonard, the latter of which alone numbered sixty monks, and drew revenues from one hundred and fifty-two parishes throughout the kingdom.†

But that he preached before the Pope *at Rome*, is an error, as Gregory XI, Pope from 1370 to 1378, as well as all his predecessors from 1305, did not live at Rome at all, but at Avignon. Only in the last year of Gregory's life did he return unwillingly to the Vatican. As holding the office of Papal Penitentiary, however—which is that having in charge

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. VII, pp. 46, 47, 665.

† Richard Taylor, *Index Monasticus*, London, 1821.

the secret bulls and indulgences—Thomas, no doubt, was obliged to visit Rome occasionally.

Almost the last act of Gregory's life was to condemn the teachings of John Wickliffe, often called the first English Reformer. Thomas of Rochester, was too loyal a Churchman to dissent from his friend and superior; and, accordingly, as one of the convocation of bishops who examined Wickliffe, at Oxford, in 1382, he joins in pronouncing his doctrines heretical and dangerous.*

The volume of sermons which he left behind him in writing came, toward the close of the seventeenth century, into the ownership of the Rev. Robert Burscough, Rector of Totness, Devonshire.† From him it passed into the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, now in the possession of the British Museum. It is number 3760, and is described as embracing one hundred and eight sermons, covering three hundred and twenty-nine folios, with an index added. It is very possible that it contains interesting biographical references.

* William Wake, *State of the Church and Clergy of England*, App. p. 77, London, 1703.

† *Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ*, No. 7640, Oxford, 1697.

Family Armorial Bearings.

IN early times, before reading and writing were common accomplishments, the use of a coat-of-arms, as a distinctive sign, was almost indispensable. Although, at present, their employment is ornamental only, they retain historic interest, as forming part of a family record. The proper authority for English arms is the Herald's College. A collection of arms, by a member of this College, Joseph Edmondson, "Mowbray Herald Extraordinary," published in 1780, assigns to the Brinton family the following bearings:—

On a field, argent, a chevron between three martlets, sable (Fig. 1); and,
On a field, gules, a lion rampant, argent, tail forked (Fig. 2).

FIG. 1.

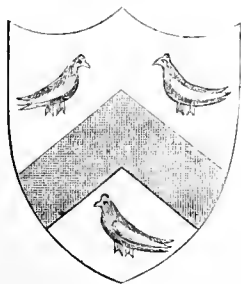


FIG. 2.



There are other bearings mentioned in the later heraldic encyclopædias of Thomas Robson (1830) and Sir Bernard Burke (1878); and those at present borne by John Brinton, Esq., of Moor Hall, differ somewhat from the above. But as dating from competent authority in the last century, preference should be given to those herewith designed. According to

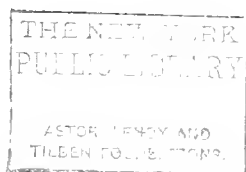
the principles of heraldry, the martlets indicate a cadet branch of a family. They are an imaginary bird, and, like the lion, bear in heraldry a purely conventional form. William Brinton, the first settler in America, employed a seal to his will, bearing a lion rampant (Fig. 2).

It may safely be asserted that no other member of the Brinton family but the Quaker colonist, William, has ever emigrated to this country; and, therefore, that all the Brintons of the United States, with the exceptions about to be mentioned, are his descendants. The name is borne by an Irish family, who removed from county Derry to Philadelphia, in 1849. Their proper name is Brunton; this family, however, is not at present represented by any male members. There are also several colored families of the name, descendants of slaves held in the last century, by the Lancaster county branch of the Brintons. These families, when they obtained their freedom, adopted, as was then the custom, the family name of their former masters.

There is, however, a family of Brintons in New England, with representatives in various parts of the United States. In Connecticut their residence is at and near Lime Rock, Litchfield County. The families in that locality are descended from twin brothers, Joseph and Ebenezer, who were born near Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1766, and who were grandsons of Ebenezer *Brenton*, son of William *Brenton*, who came to Boston in 1633. The Brentons of Rhode Island are from the same stock.*

* See SAVAGE, *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, *sub voce*, Brenton.

Although in very ancient records the New England family is referred to both as *Brenton* and *Brinton*, the former is its correct orthography; and its earliest representatives came not from Staffordshire, but probably from Herefordshire, where, for many generations previously, the Brentons occupied an honorable position among the county families. The Connecticut family referred to, therefore, bears the name of Brinton through an incorrect orthography of its proper patronymic.



The Colonist, William Brinton, and His Family.

1630—1700.

William Brinton, the first of the name who emigrated to the New World, came from the village of Nether Gournall, Parish of Sedgely, Staffordshire, six or seven miles south of Church-Eaton-cum-Orslow, where we have seen John Brinton was living in the latter half of the fifteenth century. A writer who visited Sedgely in 1660 describes it as containing nine villages at that time, "and very populous, by reason of the workers of lime, coals and iron." He adds that it was "an heathenish place, where prophaneness and ignorance abounded."* The present writer visited it in 1861, and found it no wise improved in these respects in the two centuries which had elapsed. It is now almost a suburb of Birmingham, the streets are filthy and crowded, the houses mean, and the population of the degraded and ignorant character common to the lower class of English factory operatives.

William was born in or about the year 1630. His life proves him to have been of a deeply religious nature, and the dissolute population around him evidently strengthened, rather than weakened, this natural bent. When George Fox set forth on his itinerancy (1647) to preach the gospel of a sincere and universal friendship among mankind, William was one of his earlier converts. The exact date we do not know, but his marriage took place in 1659, and it was to a Friend, and by Friends' ceremony. His wife was Ann Bagley, who, with her mother, had joined

* Palmer's *Non-Conformists' Memorial*, vol. II, p. 401.

the Friends in 1656. She was the daughter of Edward Bagley, "a man of good account as to worldly rank," as his son-in-law is careful to note, whose death took place in 1649.

Whether any other members of the family joined the Friends is not positively known; but among the members of a Meeting indicted and fined at the Sessions in London, October 12, 1685, is found the name of "John Brainton";* and as the family name is thus spelled on Holmes' Map and some other contemporary documents, this person was probably a relative of William.

The early Friends were subjected to many such petty persecutions. When fined for refusing to take an oath or to pay tithes, they declined to pay the fines, and rather suffered confiscation of a much larger amount. Among his many instances of this, the Quaker historian, Joseph Besse, cites that of William Brinton: In 1683 "William Brinton, of Gournall, for 26 shillings fine, had Goods taken from him worth £5, 11 shillings."†

To escape these annoyances, and to have the untrammelled right to follow his convictions, he determined, although then well stricken in years, to seek a home in the colony which William Penn had planted in the distant western world. At that time, 1683, the family consisted of William and his wife Ann, their only son, also named William, and three daughters, Ann, Elizabeth and Esther.

In the spring of 1684 he embarked, with his wife and son, for the colony, leaving his three daughters in England. The vessel had a prosperous passage, and came to anchor in the Delaware River, at a point known as Grubb's Landing, now in Brandywine Hundred, Newcastle

* Joseph Besse, *History of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers*, vol. 1, p. 474.

† Ibid, vol. 11, p. 85.

County, Delaware. There was already a settlement at this point, and most of the passengers remained there; but William, although one of the oldest, "with long white hair," as the family tradition has recorded, to the surprise of his more timid companions, advanced boldly into the unbroken forest which then covered the country, seeking a location and quality of soil which would suit him for a permanent residence. This he found twelve miles back from the river, on the Indian trail which then led from the forks of the Brandywine to the Delaware.

Here he erected a temporary shelter, but an insufficient one for the unusually severe winter that followed (1684-5). The family suffered greatly, both from cold and lack of food, and, indeed, would have starved, had it not been for the kindness of the Indians, who had a village close by, and supplied them with game.*

The next summer (1685) he made a clearing, built a log cabin, and planted a pear tree in front of his door. This cabin was torn down toward the close of the last century; but the pear tree survived, flourishing and honored, until 1852, when, by the blunder of a laborer, it was cut down.

On the first day of 1686, o. s., that is, March 1, 1686, William purchased fifty acres of ground from Thomas King, situate in "the North End of Concord;" and in the autumn of the same year (5th October, 1686), he received a patent from James Claypoole and Robert Turner, the Commissioners of William Penn, for four hundred and fifty acres of land in Birmingham, or Brumadgam, Township (*see Map*). The tract in

* The Indians belonged to the Lenni Lenape tribe of the Algonquin family. The village in question was at the head of "Brinton's Run," close to what is now the township line. The last of the natives in this section, "Indian Hannah," died in 1803.

Concord he shortly afterward sold to Thomas Bright, for 3£ 10s. (4 mo. 6, 1688). The next year (4 mo. 7, 1687) he purchased another tract in Concord, from Joseph Busholl. These are the two tracts laid down (not very accurately) on Holmes' "Map of First Purchasers," and both marked as belonging to "William Brainton," a copy of a portion of which is here inserted. In 1688 he obtained a second patent, covering four hundred acres, which he made over to his sons-in-law. This lay westward from the first, adjoining it and extending to the banks of the Brandywine Creek.

At the date of William's arrival, the total population of the province was about five thousand whites.* The nearest "Meeting" to his residence was that at Chichester, on the river (begun 1 mo. 17, March 1, 1684). His name first occurs on its Records in the spring of 1686 (1 mo. 1, 1686), and it is recorded that on 10 mo. 12, 1687, he presented, according to the usage of the day, a certificate of "good life and conversation in Old England." On 7 mo. 7 of the same year, he was sent as representative to the yearly meeting in Philadelphia, where his name appears to a "Testimony" against "selling Rum and other Strong Drink" to the Indians. A meeting was soon afterward organized at Concord, near his home. It was first held at the houses of the settlers, and in the Chichester Records, under date 9 mo. 3, 1690, there is an entry to the effect "that Concord First Day Meeting be every Fourth First Day, at William Brinton's house, in Birmingham; also the Fourth day following, if the said meeting think fit; this to continue till further order." In 1697 the Society erected a meeting house in Concord; among the subscribers to it William appears for 3£ 10s., and his son for 2£ 16s.

* Such is the estimate of the author of an anonymous "Manuscript Description of Pennsylvania," written in 1700.

In 1691-2 the peace of the Society of Friends, in the Province, was much disturbed by the preaching of George Keith, an able, but extravagant and seditious, member. Among other erratic doctrines, he taught that Friends should not take any part in the civil government, should not hold any office, nor even aid in executing the laws against malefactors. He also taught that the Mosaic account of the Creation and Fall is to be understood allegorically, and accused some leading Friends of teaching that the inward light is sufficient to salvation, without regard to the historical sacrifice of Christ. He even asserted that "there are more doctrines of devils and damnable heresies among the Quakers, than in any profession among the Protestants."* He was afterward disowned by the Society, and became a clergyman of the Church of England.

In spite of their extravagance these ultra-quietistic doctrines found many to approve of them; and the historian tells us that "divers persons, of rank, character and reputation," became Keith's adherents.† Among these was William Brinton, much to the scandal of his fellow-members of Concord Meeting. They appointed a visiting committee to "deal with" him on the subject, but it met no great success; for, although about a year before his death, and during his wife's last illness, he filed an acknowledgment of his regret at having attended Keith's meetings, yet, as he did not formally renounce the objectionable doctrines, this species of recantation was not deemed satisfactory, and there remained an estrangement, though not a complete separation, between him and the Meeting.

* See *Testimony of Denial against George Keith*, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, 1692, and Proud, *History of Pennsylvania*, p. 365.

† Proud, *History of Pennsylvania*, p. 369.

A consequence of this was, that at their deaths, neither he nor his wife was interred in the Concord burying ground; but were both laid in their own land, a few hundred yards east of their cabin. This spot was kept under separate fence until 1810, when it became merged in the adjacent field.

In the year 1697 William made over all his real estate to his son, providing for a maintenance for himself and wife.*

Two years afterward, in the spring of 1699, his wife died. On this occasion he drew up a "Testimony" to her life and character. Written when he was seventy years of age, it speaks as well for his cultivation as for her estimable disposition. The original manuscript descended by his grandson Edward, to Edward's grandson William, who copied it 2 mo. 1, 1817. From this copy, now, or late, in the possession of Benjamin Hoopes, near West Chester, son-in-law of Edward, the following transcript is taken:—

THE TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM BRINTON CONCERNING THE LIFE AND DEATH OF HIS DEAR WIFE.

She was born in the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-five, and dyed in the year one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine.

Her Ffather's name was Edward Bagley, a man of good account as to worldly Rank. He dyed some fifty years ago. Her mother became a Friend, and so continued until her death. She remayned a Widow all her Dayes, which was some thirty years after her husband's decease.

My Dear Wife was one that did fear the Lord from her young and tender years upward. About three years before she became my wife, she walked in Society and Unity with the People of God, and this is the

* This conveyance is entered on the back of the Patent.

fortieth year since we were married. She loved the truth greatly, and was beloved of the Lord and his People, and willingly received the Truth from the first Publishers of it in those days. She has been a very faithfull, loving Wife, and a tender Mother to our children. In the Neighborhood we lived in she did much good to poor people, very pitifully, and had their good Word and Prayers. As she was much beloved in Old England by most people who knew her, so she continued to be in these parts of the World. She was much attended with weakness of Body.

Upon the first day of the week, during her last sickness, it being the day before she dyed, there came many Friends to see her, and after the Meeting she was very weak, but in great clearness did speak much to Friends that day. There came into her remembrance a little Paper, given forth by George Fox, about forty years ago, against strife and contention, and she desired Friends to live in Unity and the Bond of Peace.

She then stretched out her hand to me and said—"My poor Husband."

I asked her if she was willing to dye and leave me.

She said she was very willing to dye, and spake to our children to be loving to their poor Ffather.

A little before she dyed, we thought she would speak no more, but she arised, and again spake, and said—"Be valiant for the Truth." After that a Friend nearest her asked her how she did. She said—"Near my departure; my spirit is returning to God who gave it."

Last of all she said—"Lord, come quickly." We could understand no more that she spake, and she soon after departed in great Peace.

Francis Boweter, Elisabeth Harlan, and I myself were with her when she departed.

WILLIAM BRINTON.

William survived this loss somewhat more than a year, but the precise date of his death is not recorded. His will was proved December, 1700, in the office of the Registrar-General of the Province, in Philadelphia, no Registry of Wills existing in Chester County before 1714. It was drawn June, 1699. It is still preserved in the office of the Registrar of Wills,

Philadelphia. The signature is firm and clear, and the seal is of wax, bearing the device of a lion rampant (*see page 23*). He bequeaths £100 to each of his three daughters.

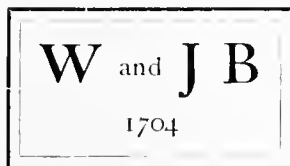
As mentioned above, William's three daughters remained in England after his departure for America. A few months subsequently, June 18, 1684, the eldest, Ann, was united in marriage to John Bennett, of Overby, Worcestershire, at a meeting at Stourbridge. Among the witnesses was her sister Elizabeth. The pair migrated to the colony of Penn, probably in 1685, and settled upon a portion of the patent taken up by William Brinton. In 1695 he deeded them one hundred acres, and in 1696 Bennett increased his holding by the purchase of five hundred acres in Birmingham, from John Jones (*see Map*). The house he erected (about a quarter of a mile west of the present village of Dilworthtown) was standing till 1826. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1703 and 1705. His descendants are still found in the vicinity.

The youngest daughter, Esther, also married in England, to John Willis, and came to America. Her husband purchased, in 1692, two hundred and fifty acres of land in Birmingham, adjoining William's patent to the north. In 1705 he took out a patent for four hundred acres in Thornbury, a township so named by Caleb Perce (Pierce, Pearce), of Winscom, Somerset, after his wife's native place, Thornbury, Gloucestershire. The male line became extinct in the third generation, with the death of John Willis, grandson of the husband of Esther.

The remaining daughter, Elizabeth, probably came to America in 1685. Her marriage with Hugh Harris, or Harry, took place at Chichester Meeting, March 1, 1686. His residence was a short distance east of Dilworthtown. He died in 1708, without male issue.

*cf. Harris
1708*

The wife of William's son William, Jean (or Jane) Thatcher, was daughter of Richard Thatcher, who, with his wife, two sons, and several daughters, located a patent west of the elder William, and adjoining it. After his marriage he continued to live in the cabin with his father, renting from him the farm until 1697, when it was conveyed to him by deed of gift. He was also part owner of a grist mill at Concord. After his father's death he built himself a stone house, which is still standing, a fourth of a mile south of Dilworthtown, east of the Wilmington Road. It remained with little alteration until a few years past. The walls were thick, the roof steep, and the windows small, with leaden sashes. Painted on the plastering of the west gable were the date of construction and initials of the builder and his wife.



In 1714 and 1721 William was a member of the Provincial Assembly; and in 1721, when Birmingham Meeting House was erected, he was one of the trustees of the title.

His wife was a highly-esteemed member of the Society of Friends. When she was fifty-four years of age she accompanied a well-known "public friend" of that day, Elizabeth Webb, on a visit to members of the Society in New England—then a formidable undertaking—as we may see from the following extract from a letter from Elizabeth to Jean's eldest son :—

NEWPORT ON ROAD ISLAND,

Ye 24 of ye 6 mo., 1724.

MY DEAR FRIEND

JOSEPH BRINTON:—

These few lines come to let thee and the rest of our friends heare of our safe arival at this town, thro the great mercy of our gracious God, whose good presence hath been with us, and hath borne up our spirits in our hard travels. And thy mother hath become very coragious in riding thro deep waters, and over rocky mountains, beyond what I could expect. Shee says fear is taken away from her, and that shee is borne up by a secret hand. * * *

The dates of Jean's birth and death are given respectively as 10 mo. 17, 1670, and 12 mo. 17, 1755. Both she and her husband were buried in the grounds of the Friends' Meeting House, Birmingham.

Genealogy.

NOTE.—In the following genealogy the dates of the first five generations give the months in their numerical order. It must be borne in mind that previous to the change of style in 1752, the year commenced with March, which was First month, April Second month, etc. After that period First month was January, Second month February, etc.

First Generation.

WILLIAM, b. about 1630; m. Ann Bagley, 1659; immigrated 1684; died 1700.

Second Generation.

OF WILLIAM AND ANN (BAGLEY).

ANN, b. 1662; m. John Bennett, 4th mo. 18, 1684.
ELIZABETH, b. ; m. Hugh Harris, 1st mo. 1, 1686.
ESTHER, b. ; m. John Willis.
WILLIAM, b. 1666; m. Jean Thatcher, 10th mo. 9, 1690; bu. 8th mo. 17, 1751.

Third Generation.

OF WILLIAM AND JEAN (THATCHER).

JOSEPH, 1, b. 11th mo. 30, 1692; m. { Mary Peirce, 10th mo. 6, 1711 } ; bu. 10th mo. 18, 1751.
Mary Elgar, 2d mo. 14, 1748 }
WILLIAM, 2, b. 6th mo. 25, 1694; m. { Hannah Buller, 2d mo. 26, 1716 }
Azula Townsend, 5th mo. 9, 1724 } ; bu. 3d mo., 1761.
Cecily Chamberlain, 5th mo. 1734 }

EDWARD, 3, b. 12th mo. 12, 1704; m. Hannah Peirce, 4th mo. 17, 1724; d. 3d mo. 17, 1779.
MARY, 4, b. 2d mo. 1, 1708; m. Daniel Corbet, 9th mo. 8, 1739; d. 12th mo. 13, 1774.

1. JOSEPH, the eldest son of William, lived on land around the headwaters of the west branch of Chester Creek, in Thornbury Township, Delaware County. The house he built was torn down in 1816. He also bought tracts of land in the Townships of Laycock and Lampeter,

ANN, b. 2d mo. 19, 1710; m. Samuel Bettle, 2d mo. 29, 1731.

JOHN, 5, b. 5th mo. 4, 1715; m. Hannah Vernon, 2d mo. 21, 1736; d. 3d mo., 1748.

LANCASTER COUNTY. For many years (1730-1751) he held a commission as associate judge of the courts of Chester County, and, as magistrate, was, for a long time, a member of the Provincial Assembly. Hence he was widely known as "Esquire," and designated himself so in the introduction to his will (which he wrote himself). In character he was magisterial, of rapid judgment and firm will. In 1736 he was appointed by Thomas Penn, grandson of William Penn, to investigate an alleged conspiracy on the part of the governor of Lord Delaware's settlement, to seize some of Penn's lands and dispossess the settlers.* He was trustee of the title to Birmingham Meeting, a frequent representative to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and visited Flushing, Long Island, and other, then distant, points, in the interests of the Society. He and his brother Edward married sisters, daughters of George Peirce, of Winscom, Somerset, whose wife was of Thornbury, near Bristol, England. Thornbury Township was named from her birthplace. Joseph's wife Mary was born in the Colony, in 1690. The Peirces were characterized by light hair, fair complexion, bluish eyes, slender figure, and close disposition; William Brinton and his sons were of medium height, stout figures, dark hair, eyes and complexion, and of open manners. As from Joseph and Edward most of the name have descended, the old people who knew the two families were long accustomed to point out the predominance of one or the other strongly contrasted family traits in their descendants. In his will Joseph directed that "in four years after my decease, my negro man Cuff shall be set free, and ten pounds paid him by my executors."

2. WILLIAM lived in Thornbury, on land adjoining that of Joseph. His only son died young and unmarried.

3. EDWARD received from his father, when he was twenty-two years of age, two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, west from that of his brother Joseph. He built upon it a stone house, in the then prevailing style, with steep roof, small windows and leaden sashes, part of which still remains. After Joseph's death he succeeded to his post of associate judge (1753), and subsequently received a magistrate's commission (1759). In character and appearance there was much similarity between the two brothers. The division of their father's real estate led, some twenty years after Edward's death, to a suit between their grandchildren. The points of the case were these: After giving Edward the two hundred and twenty-seven acres above mentioned, William sold the remainder of his land to his sons Joseph and Edward jointly, charging them with the payment of a legacy out of the unpaid purchase money to their sister

* See *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. 1, pp. 500-503; *Colonial Records*, vol. IV, pp. 101-107, 129.

Fourth Generation.**(4th Gen., I.) OF JOSEPH AND MARY (PIERCE).**

ANN,	b. 7th mo. 28, 1712;	m. Benjamin Cox, 9th mo. 25, 1731.	
JANE,	b. 10th mo. 22, 1714;		d. 10th mo. 8, 1726.
MARY, 1,	b. 11th mo. 3, 1716;	m. William Jones, 1739.	
JOSEPH,	b. 12th mo. 24, 1719;	unmarried;	d. 1742.
JOHN, 2,	b. 6th mo. 17, 1721;	m. Margaret Williamson,	; d. 1813.
JAMES, 3,	b. 10th mo. 13, 1723;	m. Mary Ford, 3d mo., 1745;	d. 11th mo. 14, 1810.
MOSES, 4,	b. 9th mo. 27, 1725;	m. Elinor Varman, 3d mo. 5, 1747;	d. 1st mo. 31, 1789.
CALEB, 5,	b. 7th mo. 22, 1727;	m. { Lettie Yansewn, { Mary Harvey,	} ; d. 4th mo. 6, 1826.
WILLIAM,	b. 11th mo. 29, 1729;		d. young.
JANE,	b. 12th mo. 14th, 1731;	m. Thomas Temple, 3d mo. 17, 1751;	d. 1th mo. 27, 1799.
HANNAU,	b. 2d mo. 25, 1734;	m. William Hall, 2d mo. 18, 1756.	
PIEBE,	b. 11th mo. 27, 1736;	m. { ——— Eves, { Richard Jacobs,	} .
GEORGE, 6,	b. 10th mo. 27, 1739;	m. Christiana Hill,	1760; d. 1798.

Mary. Joseph, at his decease, left the disposal of his interest in the premises to Edward. In doing this Edward sold the land at private sale, and the suit was brought on the ground that it should have been sold at public sale. A recovery was had, the effect of which was, that the old house of 1704 passed from Edward's grandson Joseph to Joseph's grandson Joseph, and through his daughter into the Darlington family.

4. MARY. The Corbets are a very ancient Shropshire family, of Norman blood. They were closely connected with the Brintons as far back as the thirteenth century (*See previous part*).

5. JOHN lived on a farm in Kennett Township, Chester County, about a mile below the forks of the Brandywine, where Sager's Mill now is. He died at an early age. His wife, Hannah Vernon, was probably granddaughter of Robert Vernon, who came over about 1681, and located six hundred and twenty-five acres in Chester County.* The Vernons are an old Shropshire family, also of Norman French descent, several of whom were prominent in the early history of the Colony.† None of John's descendants now live in Delaware or Chester Counties, and the genealogy of his branch will be found the most imperfect here presented.

* *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. I, p. 44.

† See Proud's *History of Pennsylvania*, pp. 218, 235; *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. IV, p. 601.

(4th Gen., II.) OF WILLIAM AND HANNAH (BULLER).

JANE,	b.	1717;	m. Joseph Walter,	1738.
THOMAS,	b.	;	unmarried;	d. 1745.

1. MARY, in her marriage, was obliged to pursue the romantic course of eloping with her intended. He was not approved by the family, as he was a member of the Chnrch of England, and this her father could not overlook. The bridegroom's mother, in token of her approval, sent to her Quaker daughter-in-law a dainty porcelain tea-set, which is still in the possession of her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Lydia J. Hunn, of Philadelphia.

2. JOHN spent a portion of his early life in Philadelphia, where he was Secretary to Judge Thomas Willing. Subsequently he returned to his farm in Thornbury, where he remained the rest of his life.

3. JAMES occupied a farm in Pennsbury Township, Chester County.

4. MOSES, immediately after his marriage, removed to land given him by his father in Laycock Township, Lancaster County. He is the common ancestor of the numerous family of the name in that county.

5. CALEB first located in Thornbury, afterward in Birmingham. He attained the remarkable age of ninety-nine years. Possessing unusual business talents, and being a strict economist, he accumulated a fortune estimated at his death at nearly half a million dollars. He was one of the first in the county to loan money on interest. He removed to West Chester toward the close of his life, and died there.

6. GEORGE succeeded to his father's farm and resided there all his life. He also owned a tract of 300 acres in Thornbury, and another near the forks of the Brandywine, paying for each about \$12.00 per acre. His wife, Christiana, was the daughter of William and Mary Hill, who had been married in Ireland, whence they emigrated to Middletown Township, Chester County. Her mother's father was John Hunter, who, with his friend, Anthony Wayne, was a trooper in the Protestant army at the Battle of the Boyne (1690). Both Hunter and Wayne subsequently moved to Pennsylvania. The Hills belonged to the Established Church, and consequently, in marrying "out of meeting," George lost his membership in the Society of Friends, and never formally renewed it. At the Battle of Brandywine (September 11-16, 1777) George's house and farms were ravaged by the British under "Sir William How, K. B., supporter of tyranny," as he is called in the preambles to the petitions for relief subsequently (1782) made by the residents. The claim of George Brinton is for £1119, 13*sh.*, 1*d.* (MSS. in the Records Office, Chester County.)

(4th Gen., III.) OF EDWARD AND HANNAH (PEIRCE.)

ISAAC,	b.	;	unmarried ;	d. young.
JANE,	b.	;	m. John Webster, 5th mo. 29, 1755 ;	
GEORGE,	b.	1730 ;	m. Esther Matlack,	1754 ; d. 5th mo. 31, 1792.
STEPHEN,	b.	;	unmarried ;	d. young.
HANNAH,	b.	;	m. Thomas Darlington, 4th mo. 25, 1754 ;	
				d. 10th mo. 12, 1811.
AMOS,	b.	;	unmarried ;	d. young.

(4th Gen., IV.) OF JOHN AND HANNAH (VERNON).

LYDIA,	b.	;	m. { Neal Woodward, 5th mo. 9, 1754 ; Thomas Buffington ;	
DAVID,	b.	;	m. Elizabeth Strode ;	
JOHN, 1	b.	;	m. { Rebecca Darlington, 12th mo. 18, 1763 ; Phebe Osborn, 1770 ; Mary (Talbot) Rogers ;	
JACOB,	b.	;		
HANNAH,	b.	;	m. Jonathan Garrett ;	
MARY,	b.	1748 ;		

1. JOHN remained on his father's farm until after the Revolution. He was an eccentric man, of military spirit, and shocked his Quaker relatives by wearing a cocked hat and blue coat on public occasions. At the advance of the British, in September, 1777, a part of the command crossed his farm; he fired upon them, was taken prisoner and carried to Philadelphia. He was so staunch a patriot that when he sold his farm, about the close of the war, he insisted on receiving Continental notes, and thus lost most of the sales-money. His descendants, and those of his brother Jacob, have not been traced. The latter married and removed to North Carolina. Some of his descendants are now in Northern Georgia.

Fifth Generation.**(5th Gen., I.) OF JOHN AND MARGARET (WILLIAMSON). (4th Gen., I.)**

JOSEPH,	b. 7th mo. 21, 1754 ;	m. Mary Martin,	1774 ; d. 2d mo. 4, 1826.
SARAH,	b.	;	m. Isaac Larkin, 4th mo. 30, 1776 ;
ESTHER,	b.	;	m. Samuel Trimble, 4th mo. 15, 1777 ;

(5th Gen., II.) OF JAMES AND MARY (FORD). (4th Gen., I.)

HANNAH, b.	3d mo. 20, 1746;	m. Nathaniel Ring;	
ANN, b.	1st mo. 23, 1748;	m. William West,	; d.
MARY, b.	8th mo. 5, 1750;	m. Thomas Gibbons,	; d. 1825.
JOSEPH, 1, b.	11th mo. 10, 1752;	m. Ann Miller,	; d. 4th mo. 8, 1840.
MOSES, b.	1756;	unmarried;	d. 1795.
WILLIAM, b.	1758;	m. Lydia Harry (Harris), no issue;	d. 8th mo. 26, 1815.
PHEBE, b.	4th mo. 15, 1766;	m. { Chamless Hart, Thomas B. Dick,	} ; d. 12th mo. 30, 1840.
CALEB, 2, b.	1768;	m. Albina Jefferis;	; d. before 1815.

1. JOSEPH resided on his father's farm in Pennsbury Township, Chester County.

2. CALEB resided in Penningtonville, Chester County.

(5th Gen., III.) OF MOSES AND ELENOR (VERNON).

MARY, b.	6th mo. 14, 1748;	m. Robert Moore, 11th mo. 10, 1768;	d. 5th mo. 22, 1841.
ABIGAIL, b.	12th mo. 14, 1751;	m. Ellis Pusey, 10th mo. 30, 1777;	d. 7th mo. 29, 1821.
JOSEPH, b.	11th mo. 22, 1754;	m. Susanna Rigbe, 1784;	d. 1809.
WILLIAM, 1, b.	1st mo. 26, 1759;	m. Lydia Ferree, 5th mo. 25, 1785;	d. 5th mo. 27, 1842.
MOSES, b.	8th mo. 10, 1761;	m. { Elizabeth Whitson, Hannah Chamberlain,	; d. 11th mo. 23, 1846.
SAMUEL, b.	12th mo. 1, 1765;	unmarried;	d. 2d mo. 9, 1773.
ELENOR, b.	7th mo. 28, 1769;	m. Thomas Henderson,	; d. 3d mo. 29, 1853.

1. WILLIAM passed his life in Lancaster County. His wife was descended from a French Protestant, Verrée, of Picardy, who removed into Flanders at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and subsequently sailed for Penn's Colony, where he was given 3000 acres of land by Queen Anne.

(5th Gen., IV.) OF CALEB AND LETITIA (YANSEWN. (4th Gen., I.)

GEORGE, 2, b.	3d mo. 1756;	m. { Elizabeth Yeatman, Jane Pyle,	} ; d. 8th mo. 4, 1846.
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2. GEORGE passed most of his life on one of his father's farms in Thorubury township. He

was attacked, in comparatively early life, by ophthalmia, and was blind for nearly twenty years previous to his death.

(5th Gen., V.) OF GEORGE AND CHRISTIANA (HILL). (4th Gen., I.)

MARY,	b. 4th mo. 20, 1761;	m. John Jacobs;	
JOSEPH HILL, 1,	b. 6th mo. 27, 1764;	m. { Rebecca Crozer, 10th mo. 18, 1792 } ; d. 11th	
		{ Sarah Taylor, 12th mo. 24, 1795 } mo. 20	
		{ Sibbilla Kirk, 1st mo. 15, 1799 } 1839.	
PHEBE,	b. 1st mo. 29, 1767;	m. James Dilworth,	; d. 3d mo. 8, 1838.
CALEB HILL, 2,	b. 4th mo. 1, 1770;	m. Hannah Bowen;	
JOHN HILL, 3,	b. 8th mo. 18, 1772;	m. Sarah Steinmetz, 4th mo. 30, 1795;	
			d. 5th mo. 7, 1827.
THOS. HILL, 4,	b. 12th mo. 21, 1774;	m. Catherine Gros Odenheimer, 1801;	
			d. 10th mo. 14, 1831.
HANNAH,	b. 10th mo. 13, 1776;	m. { John Norris;	
		{ William Tredenic;	
JANE,	b. 9th mo. 19, 1780;	m. Joseph Trimble, 10th mo. 22, 1801;	
			d. 5th mo. 29, 1854.

1. JOSEPH HILL resided most of his life on one of his father's farms in Thornbury township. At the age of 13 he was present at the Battle of Brandywine, having escaped his parents' watchfulness. At the close of the day he was caught by a British officer, who was so much pleased with his brightness that he accompanied him to his parents and seriously proposed to them to take the boy with him to England. On leaving, he presented the lad with a handsome sword captured that day from an American officer. In after years the sword turned out to have been that of Colonel Frazer, and in 1842 it was restored to his descendants. During his whole life Joseph was a strong Jeffersonian Democrat, and voted for Jefferson in preference to Washington, in 1796. In 1814, when the British threatened an attack on Philadelphia, he enlisted as a private in a company called the American Grays. They marched first to Bush Hill, then to Marcus Hook, where they remained the three autumn months. In camp he contracted typhus fever, which was caught from him by his daughter Rebecca, who died of it. The muster-roll of the Grays included eight of the name of Brinton, to wit: Joseph Hill, Thomas Hill, Joseph and Ethan (sons of William), William, James, and John. The last survivor, Second Sergeant Ziba Darlington, died in 1877. Joseph Hill was an energetic and successful business man. The large stone house he built in 1804 is

still occupied by his grandson of the same name. The close of his life he passed in West Chester. His death was from heart disease, to which he had been subject most of his life. His third wife, Sibbilla Kirk, by whom alone he left descendants, was the youngest of eighteen children. She was granddaughter of Alphonsus Kirk, of Lurgan, Ireland, who located a patent in Darby Township in early times, but subsequently removed to Radnor Township. (See *The Family*, by Eli K. Price, p. 26.)

2. CALEB HILL passed his life on the farm purchased by his father, on the Brandywine.

3. JOHN HILL removed to Philadelphia while young, and was graduated B. A. at the University of Pennsylvania, July 8, 1790. After studying law with Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, of Philadelphia, he was admitted to the bar August 13, 1793. He married Sarah, daughter of John Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, April 30, 1795. After his retirement from the practice of the law, he became well known as one of the most active proprietors of real estate in the city of Philadelphia. He died at Philadelphia, May 7, 1827, at his residence on Arch street, above Sixth street, where the Arch Street Theatre now stands.

4. THOMAS HILL succeeded to his father's farm in Thornbury township, where he always lived. He took an active part in local politics, and held a commission as Major in the State Militia. His wife, born in 1775, was a daughter of Johann Heinrich Odenheimer, of Mainz on the Rhine, from whom is also descended the eminent Episcopal Bishop of that name.

(5th Gen., VI.) OF GEORGE AND ESTHER (MATLACK). (4th Gen., III.)

AMOS,	b. 12th mo. 22, 1754;	m. Sarah Darlington, 8th mo. 29, 1778;	d. 11th mo. 28, 1823.
WILLIAM, 1,	b. 6th mo. 11, 1756;	m. Deborah Darlington,	1779; d. 1832.
EDWARD,	b. 5th mo. , 1758;	m. Letitia Dilworth,	; d. 1806.
HANNAH,	b. , 1760;		; d. 1762.
JOSEPH,	b. 7th mo. , 1762;	m. Lydia Jones,	; d. 7th mo. 21, 1804.
JANE,	b. 7th mo. 10, 1764;	m. John Thatcher,	; d.
HANNAH,	b. 5th mo. , 1766;	unmarried;	; d. 2d mo. 20, 1785.

1. WILLIAM owned and gave its name to the island in the Brandywine above Chadd's Ford, called Brinton's Island. His farm lay on the eastern bank of the stream, opposite the island, and included the old mill, which was erected before the Revolution. William had a taste for family history, and it is through him that most of the traditions respecting the early members of the family and their settlement in the Colony have been preserved. The Darlington family, into which both he and his brother married, came from Cheshire, England, in 1708, and have largely increased in this country.

(5th Gen., VII.) OF DAVID AND ELIZABETH (STRODE). (4th Gen., IV.)

JACOB, b.	;		
DAVID, 1, b.	;	m. Mary Bowen,	; d.
WILLIAM, 2, b.	;	m. Rachel Moreland,	; d. 1823.
HANNAH, b.	;	m. — Maxwell;	;

1. DAVID lived in Wilmington, Del. His wife was a sister of the wife of Caleb Hill Brinton. (See 5th Gen. V.)

2. WILLIAM removed, about 1814, to Huntingdon, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he carried on the iron and smithing trade.

(5th Gen., VIII.) OF JOHN AND REBECCA (DARLINGTON). (4th Gen., IV.)

JOHN, b.	;	m. { — Osborn;
		— Canby;
SAMUEL, b.	;	m. ?
REBECCA, b.	;	m. { — Woodward;
		— Entrikin;

Sixth Generation.**(6th Gen., I.) OF JOSEPH AND MARY (MARTIN). (5th Gen., I.)**

WELDON, 1, b. June 21, 1775;	m. Esther Wilson,	; d. Jan. 1, 1854.
MARGARET, b. Sept. 11, 1776;	m. Thomas Gheen,	; d. 1862.
LYDIA, b. Feb. 15, 1780;	m. Jonathan Miller,	; d. 1864.
JOHN, b. Jan. 28, 1781;	m. Priscilla Branson,	; d. Aug. 4, 1818.
ABRAHAM, 2, b. Nov. 3, 1784;	m. Mary Eavenson,	1812; d. Nov. 3, 1859.
MARY, b. June 24, 1788;	m. Thomas Darlington,	; d. June 27, 1828.
SAMUEL, b. Oct. 24, 1790;	m. Ann Webb,	; d. Ap. 20, 1823.
THOMAS, b. Jan. 17, 1793;	m. Jane Brinton, Oct. 8, 1818;	d. Sept. 24, 1861.

1. WELDON resided on a farm near Chadd's Ford.

2. ABRAHAM had a farm in Lower Thornbury.

(6th Gen., II.) OF JOSEPH AND ANN (MILLER). (5th Gen., II.)

HANNAH, b. Jan. 25, 1775;	m. Vincent King,	; d. Ap. 16, 1831.
MARY, b. Apr. 7, 1877;	unmarried;	d. 1785.

JAMES,	b. June 1, 1780;	unmarried;	d. Dec. 12, 1870.
ISAAC,	b. Jan. 25, 1782;	m. Mary Fallon,	; d. Nov. 2, 1836.
LYDIA,	b. July 11, 1785;	unmarried;	d. Ap. 5, 1877.
JOSEPH,	b. Feb. 25, 1787;	unmarried;	d. Mar. 21, 1812.
ANN,	b. Nov. 27, 1790;	unmarried;	d. Ap. 9, 1865.
SARAH, 1,	b. Mar. 25, 1794;	unmarried;	

1. SARAH, the youngest and only surviving (1878) child, continues to live on her father's farm, which remained with the unmarried children.

(6th Gen., III.) OF CALEB AND ALBINA (JEFFERIS). (5th Gen. II.)

REUBEN,	b.	; unmarried;
MARY,	b.	; unmarried;
PHEBE,	b.	; m. William Mills;
CALEB, 1,	b.	; Emily Griffith;

1. CALEB lived near Penningtonville, Chester Co.

(6th Gen., IV.) OF JOSEPH AND SUSANNA (RIGBE). (5th Gen., III.)

WILLIAM, 1,	b. Nov. 27, 1785;	m. Gulielma Cooper, Dec. 13, 1823;	d. Feb. 10, 1878.
JAMES,	b. Feb. 25, 1787;	unmarried;	
SAMUEL,	b. Feb. 3, 1789;	m. Lydia P. Jackson, Dec. 26, 1823;	d. May 6, 1857.
MARY,	b. Oct. 3, 1790;	m. { Joseph H. Choate, May 4, 1815; David Townsend;	
SARAH,	b. Mar. 16, 1793;	m. Joseph Cooper, Apr. 17, 1823;	

1. WILLIAM and his brothers lived in Lancaster Co.

(6th Gen., V.) OF WILLIAM AND LYDIA (FERREE). (5th Gen., III.)

ELIZABETH,	b. Apr. 28, 1786;	m. James Smith, Apr. 11, 1811;	
HANNAH,	b. Apr. 9, 1788;	m. Thornton Walton, May, 1819;	
LYDIA,	b. Mar. 24, 1790;	m. William Cole, Dec. 9, 1816;	
PHEBE,	b. Jan. 28, 1792;		d. July 15, 1798,
JOSHUA,	b. Mar. 24, 1794;		d. July 12, 1798.
MARIA,	b. Apr. 12, 1797;	m. Michael Trump, Mar. 27, 1830;	
PHEBE,	b. Sept. 2, 1798;		d. Jan. 13, 1800.
FERREE, 1,	b. Oct. 9, 1800;	m. Elizabeth Sharpless, Sept. 8, 1824;	d.
SUSAN,	b. May 20, 1806;		

1. FERREE passed his life in Lancaster Co. He was a successful farmer, a magistrate and Associate Judge.

(6th Gen., VI.) OF MOSES AND { ELIZABETH WHITSON.
HANNAH CHAMBERLAIN. } (5th Gen., III.)

By ELIZABETH WHITSON—

CALEB, 1,	b. Ap. 7, 1793;	m. { Ann Fawkes, Feb. 15, 1815; Ann Richards, Nov. 15, 1832;	d. Dec. 18, 1854.
ELENOR,	b. Jan. 3, 1795;	unmarried;	
HANNAH, MARY,	b. { July 17, 1799;	unmarried;	
JACOB LINDLEY, 2,	b. May 11, 1802;	m. Annie Bernard,	; d. Aug. 4, 1875.
ELIZABETH OF OLIVE,	b. Sept. 30, 1805;	m. Robert Ely,	; d. young.

By HANNAH CHAMBERLAIN—

SAMUEL,	b. Sept. 22, 1809;	m. Elizabeth Lewis;
JOSHUA,	b. Feb. 20, 1811;	m. Emma Passmore;
JOSEPH,	b. Nov. 10, 1817;	unmarried;

1. CALEB and his brothers, except Jacob, lived in Lancaster county.

2. JACOB removed, when of age, to Cecil county, Md., and toward the close of his life to Philadelphia, where he died.

(6th Gen., VII.) OF GEORGE AND ELIZABETH YEATMAN AND JANE (PYLE). -

(5th Gen., IV.)

By ELIZABETH YEATMAN—

THOMAS,	b.	; m. Hulda Pyle (no issue);	; d.
ANDREW,	b.	; unmarried;	; d. young.
LETITIA,	b.	; m.	; d.
SARAH,	b.	; m. Pearce,	; d.

By JANE PYLE—

GEORGE, 1,	b. June, 24, 1802;	m. Mary K. Brinton,	Feb. 17, 1829;
CALEB, 2,	b.	; m. Martha Strode,	1829;
MARY,	b.	; m. Isaac Thomas, M.D.;	
RUTH,	b.	; m. Edward Johnson;	

1 GEORGE succeeded to his father's farm, near Chadd's Ford, where he still resides.

2 CALEB relinquished his farm to his son George and now resides in Media, Del. Co.

(6th Gen., VIII.) OF JOSEPH HILL AND SIBBILLA (KIRK). (5th Gen., V.)

LEWIS, I. b. July 16, 1804; m. Ann Garrison, 10th mo. 16, 1828; d. July 14, 1869.

MILTON, 2, b. Feb. 22, 1808; ; d. Sept. 2, 1829.

REBECCA, b. Feb. 19, 1779; ; d. 1814.

SARAH T. b. Feb. 27, 1801; ; d. young.

CHRISTIANA, b, ; m. William H. Dillingham ;

SARAH, b. ; m. David McConkey ;

1. LEWIS succeeded to his father's farm, where he resided until 1862, when he removed to Westchester. His death was owing to heart disease. His wife was eldest daughter of the Hon Daniel Garrison, M.C., of Salem, N. J. The Garrisons in New Jersey, Connecticut and New York claim descent from four brothers who came from England toward the close of the seventeenth century. A curious tradition, preserved in Barber and Howe's *History of New Jersey* (Phila., 1844,) pretends that a brother who settled in Southern New Jersey married a member of the royal family of Sweden.

2. MILTON commenced the study of medicine, but his health failing, he sailed for the West Indies, where he died of phthisis, at the Island of St. Thomas. The diary of the voyage, kept by his friend and companion, Dr. Gardiner, is in the possession of his sister Sarah.

(6th Gen., IX.) OF CALEB AND HANNAH (BOWEN). (5th Gen., V.)

SARAH, b. ; m. { William Gibbons,
Marshall B. Hickman, } ; d.

JANE, b. ; unmarried;

JOHN BOWEN, 1, b. 1805; m. { Caroline Gemmel ;
Ellen Irwin ;

PENROSE, b. ; unmarried; d.

HANNAH, b. ; m. William Macauley ;

ELIZABETH, b. ; unmarried; d.

[illegible]

CALEB HILL, 2. b. ; unmarried;

WILLIAM, 3, b. _____; m. Susan Reigart;

1. JOHN BOWEN graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania. He was an office student of the eminent surgeon, Dr. George McClellan, and during a practice of nearly half a century, in West Chester, has enjoyed the largest surgical practice in the county.

2. CALEB HILL remained with his father till the latter's death; then removed to Wilmington, where he now resides.

3. WILLIAM studied law and lives in Lancaster, Pa.

(6th Gen., X.) OF JOHN HILL AND SARAH (STEINMETZ). (5th Gen., V.)

CATHERINE ANN,	b. June 4, 1796;	m. Edward Ingersoll, May 16, 1816;	d. Ap. 22, 1866.
JOHN STEINMETZ, 1,	b. July 20, 1798;	m. Adelaide Gouverneur, Feb. 26, 1825;	d. Aug. 18, 1825.
ELIZABETH STEINMETZ,	b. March 15, 1800;	m. George McClellan, M.D., Sept. 14, 1820;	
ANN M.,	b. Sept. 5, 1801;	m. Charles S. Coxé, Oct. 4, 1832;	d. Aug. 18, 1876.
GEORGE, 2,	b. March 7, 1804;	m. Mary Smith, July 27, 1831;	d. June 30, 1858.
KETTEL,	b. June 17, 1805;	unmarried;	d. March 1, 1806.
SARAH F.,	b. Feb. 10, 1808;	m. William White, Dec. 29, 1831;	d. May 12, 1869.
MARY C.,	b. July 10, 1709;	m. Clement S. Phillips, Oct. 25, 1838;	

1. JOHN STEINMETZ was born in Philadelphia, July 20, 1798. After graduating B. A., at Yale College, in 1816, he resided for a year at the University of Oxford. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. He married Adelaide, daughter of Isaac and Alida Gouverneur, of New York, February 25, 1825. Both he and his wife died from a contagious fever, in August of the same year.

2. GEORGE resided all his life in Philadelphia. He was graduated B. A. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1822. He married Mary Margaret, daughter of Charles Smith, President Judge of the District Court at Lancaster, Pa., and granddaughter of the Rev. William Smith, D. D. (Oxford, Dublin, and Aberdeen), first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandfather was Jasper Yeates, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. George died at Philadelphia, June 30, 1858.

(6th Gen., XI.) OF THOMAS HILL AND CATHERINE (ODENHEIMER). (5th Gen., V.)

GEORGE HILL, M.D., b.	1802 :	m. Elizabeth Bowen (no issue) ;	
		d.	1833.
MARY K., b.	1804 ;	m. George Brinton, Feb. 17, 1829 ;	
HILL, b.	1805 ;	m. Sarah Cole,	1827 ;
MARGARETTA, b.	1809 ;	unmarried ;	d. 1828.
JOHN, 1, b. June 2, 1811 ;		unmarried.	
HENRY W., 2, b. Sept. 11, 1813 ;		unmarried.	
CATHERINE GROS, b.	;	m. Septimus A. Ogier, M.D.,	1845 ;

1. JOHN studied law and is in practice in West Chester. An intelligent interest in family history has led him to collect a mass of data referring to the earlier generations of the name, and much of the material in the present work, relating to the family in America, has been derived from this source.

2. HENRY has continued to reside on the same farm held by his ancestors, from the son of the colonist down.

(6th Gen., XII.) OF AMOS AND SARAH (DARLINGTON). (5th Gen., VI.)

EDWARD, 1, b. Nov. 4, 1780 ;	m. Susan Bond, April 4, 1811 ;	
		d. May 16, 1819.
HANNAH, b. Oct. 9, 1782 ;		d. May 3, 1784.
JOHN, 2, b. Dec. 3, 1784 ;	m. Sarah Matlack, Feb. 22, 1808 ;	
		d. Aug. 1839.
JESSE, b. Aug. 23, 1786 ;		d. Jan. 19, 1787.
ANNA, b. Dec 3, 1787 ;	m. George Mereer, ;	d. May 20, 1820.
ETHAN, 3, b. March 27, 1790 ;	m. Susan Farra, ;	d. Sept. 13, 1854.

1. EDWARD lived at the mill on the Brandywine, at Brinton's Island.

2. JOHN removed, in 1816, to Allegheny county, a few miles east of Pittsburgh, where Brinton's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was subsequently located. His sons and grandsons form a numerous family, scattered over the Mississippi Valley.

3. ETHAN resided at Chadd's Ford.

(6th Gen., XIII.) OF WILLIAM AND DEBORAH (DARLINGTON). (5th Gen., VI.)

JANE,	b. 10th mo. 20, 1780;	m. Benjamin Hoopes; ; d.	
ESTHER,	b. 9th mo. 21, 1782;	m. Isaac Pierce, ; d.	
REBECCA,	b. 8th mo. 12, 1784;	m. William Levis, ; d.	
JOSEPH, 1,	b. 7th mo. 22, 1786;	m. { Jane Crosby, } ; d.	
		{ Susan Hackett, }	
WILLIAM,	b. 11th mo. 11, 1788;	unmarried; ; d.	1857.
ELIZABETH,	b. 5th mo. 11, 1791;	m. { Allen Harvey, } ; d.	
		{ William Levis, }	
GEORGE,	b. 10th mo. 7, 1793;	unmarried; ; d.	
SARAH,	b. 3d mo. 4, 1796;	m. John Jellieris, ; d.	
DEBORAH,	b. 11th mo. 13, 1798;	m. William Burnett, ; d.	

1. JOSEPH lived most of his life near Dilworthtown.

(6th Gen., XIV.) OF EDWARD AND LETITIA (DILWORTH). (5th Gen., VI.)

MARY,	b.	; m. { Festus Fallon,	
		{ Isaac Brinton,	
HANNAH,	b.	; m. Joseph Hoskins,	
GEORGE,	b.	; ?	
LYDIA,	b.	; m. Caleb Ring,	
SARAH,	b.	; m. Jonathan Warner,	
JAMES, 1,	b.	; m. Isabella Inslee,	
PHEBE,	b.	; m. George Hoskins,	
JANE,	b.	; m. Thomas Brinton,	
LETITIA,	b.	; m. John Hegburn,	
RACHEL,	b.	; m. George Hegburn,	

1. JAMES removed, with his wife, to Illinois, about 1840. They had children, but no record of them has been obtained for this work.

(6th Gen., XV.) OF JOSEPH AND LYDIA (JONES). (5th Gen., VI.)

HENRIETTA, or HANNAH, b.	1792;	m. Daniel Green,	; d.
AMOS, 1, b.	1794;	m. Elizabeth Jarmon,	; d.

1. AMOS removed to Champaign county, Ohio, about 1830, where he died.

(6th Gen., XVI.) OF DAVID AND MARY (BOWEN). (5th Gen., VII.)

RICHARD BOWEN, 1, b. ; m. ——— Lapsley,
 JANE, b. ; m.
 ELIZABETH, b. ; m.

1. RICHARD BOWEN has been most of his life a merchant in Philadelphia. He has now retired.

(6th Gen., XVII.) OF WILLIAM AND RACHEL (MORELAND). (5th Gen., VI.)

JOHN, 1, b. March 21, 1817; m. { Susan A. Bulard, July 19, 1838;
 MARIETTA, b. m. { Mary S. Beazle, Dec. 8, 1844;
 m. ——— Hastings,

1. JOHN, born in Huntingdon, Pa., removed at an early age to Wheeling, W. Va., and subsequently to Greencastle, Indiana.

Seventh Generation.

(7th Gen., I.) OF WELDON AND ESTHER (WILSON). (6th Gen., I.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1, b. ; m. { Ann B. King, } : d. 1852.
 CLARISSA H. TAYLOR,
 ELLIS, 2, b. ; m. Lydia Eavenson,

1. THOMAS JEFFERSON resided near Chadd's Ford. His death took place from cholera. He left children by his first wife: Emma, Sarah, Joseph, Mary A., Thomas J., William, and Hannah; by his second wife: Annie E., Taylor, Maria A., Lewis Cass, and Elwood Morris. Two of his sons reside near Dubuque, Iowa.

2. ELLIS lived in Cecil county, Md. He left children: Esther, Benjamin Franklin, Ruthanna, Hannah, George W., Sarah L., Henry H., and Ellis, Jr. Benjamin P. resides on the paternal farm. Henry is in Chicago, as carpenter and builder.

(7th Gen., II.) OF JOHN AND PRISCILLA (BRANSON). (6th Gen., I.)

EVANS, b. May 29, 1810;
 JOSEPH, b. Feb. 24, 1812; m. { Sarah Piersol, Sept. 21, 1836;
 DAVID, 1, b. Dec. 29, 1814; m. { Eliz. G. Hoopes, Feb. 22, 1844;
 { Harriet W. Dilworth, Jan. 14, 1848;
 d. May 17, 1878.
 SAMUEL, b. Dec. 10, 1817; unmarried; d. Oct. 7, 1832.

1. DAVID, with his first wife, removed to Nauvoo, Ills., in 1838. In 1846 he went to

(7th Gen., VI.) OF ISAAC AND MARY (FALLON). (6th Gen., II.)

SARAH ANN, b. Sept. 24, 1817; m. Milton Stamp,

(7th Gen., VII.) OF CALEB AND EMILY (GRIFFITH). (6th Gen., III.)

LEVI H., 1, b. 1821; m. Eliza Bartholomew,
 CALEB J., 2, b. 1823; m. Elizabeth Miller, 1848;
 WILLIAM L., b. 1825; m. Mary Warren,
 John G., b. 1828; unmarried; d. young.

1. LEVI, farmer, resides in Lancaster county.

2. CALEB is a leather merchant in Philadelphia. Has children: Caleb J., Elizabeth, William C., Samuel W., Mary M., and Rebecca J.

(7th Gen., VIII.) OF WILLIAM AND GULIELMA (COOPER.) (6th Gen., IV.)

CASSANDRA, b. ; ;
 JANE, b. ; ;
 JOSEPH, b. ; ;
 SUSAN, b. ; ;
 MARY, b. ; ;

(7th Gen., IX.) OF SAMUEL AND LYDIA (JACKSON). (6th Gen., IV.)

JAMES J., b. Dec. 25, 1821; m. Elizabeth H. Lewis, ;
 SUSANNA, b. Sept. 27, 1826; unmarried;
 LEWIS, b. May 19, 1829; m. Mary L. Boak, Apr. 7, 1856;
 CYRUS, 1, b. Dec. 28, 1830; m. Rebecca Whitson, Feb. 12, 1857;
 MARY ANN, b. Sept. 26, 1833; m. Thomas S. Stubbs, June 20, 1861;
 WILLIAM P., b. Oct. 20, 1865; m. Mary E. Cooper, Feb. 14, 1867;

1. CYRUS resides at Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa.

(7th Gen., X.) OF FERREE AND ELIZABETH (SHARPLESS). (6th Gen., V.)

LYDIA b. June 5, 1825; m. Daniel O. Timlow, Oct. 28, 1863;
 JOHN FERREE, 1, b. July 29, 1827; m. Anna Binney, Oct. 20, 1856; d. 1878.
 NATHAN S., b. Nov. 10, 1829; m. Mary D. Buckley, Nov. 20, 1855;
 WILLIAM P., b. May 15, 1832; m. Maria Rogers, Nov. 17, 1859;
 JOSEPH P., 2, b. July 22, 1835; m.

(7th Gen., XII.) OF JACOB L. AND ANNIE (BERNARD). (6th Gen., VI.)

JEREMIAH BERNARD, 1. b. Aug. 16, 1835; m. Sallie W. Clemens,

MARGARET ELIZABETH, b. July 16, 1838;

JUSTINIAN KENDERDINE, b. Nov. 12, 1840; d. Dec. 31, 1844.

1. JEREMIAH B. graduated in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Joseph Hooker. Was, later, Medical Purveyor. Has had children: Emilie Bernard Gettysburg, George Clemens (d.), Theodore Gillingham, and Max Clemens. Now resides in Philadelphia.

(7th Gen., XIII.) OF SAMUEL AND ELIZABETH (LEWIS). (6th Gen., VI.)

(7th Gen., XIV.) OF JOSHUA AND EMMA (PASSMORE). (6th Gen., VI.)

PIERCE,

CLARA,

(7th Gen., XV.) OF GEORGE AND MARY (BRINTON). (6th Gen., VII.)

CALEB, 1,	b. Dec. 15, 1829; m.	{ Harriet Granger, Jan. 17, 1855; Elizabeth P. Boulden, April 17, 1862; Jane Brinton, Oct. 6, 1864;
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MARGARETTA, b. May 29, 1832; d. Nov. 1, 1844.

THOMAS, b. July 25, 1831; m. Mary Jones, Dec. 2, 1858;

1. CALEB and his brother both reside in Birmingham Township, Chester County.

(7th Gen., XVI.) OF CALEB AND MARTHA (STRODE). (6th Gen., VII.)

GEORGE, 1, b. ; m. Christiana Brinton, Oct. 23, 1852;

ESTHER, b. ; m. Henry Darlington,

CHARLES, 2, b. ; m. Julia Speakman,

JANE, b. ; m. Caleb Brinton,

JOSEPHINE, b. ; m. Lawrence Haldeman,

MARTHA, b. ; m. J. Thompson,

1. GEORGE lives in Thornbury Township. Has children: Georgiana and George Herbert.

2. CHARLES lives in Media, Delaware County. Is a merchant.

(7th Gen., XVII.) OF LEWIS AND ANN (GARRISON). (6th Gen., VIII.)

CHRISTIANA,	b. Jan. 3, 1830 ; m. George Brinton, Oct. 23, 1852 ;
FREDERIC CRUSE, 1,	b. June 9, 1832 ; m. Mary Huey, Oct. 27, 1859 ;
JOSEPH HILL, 2,	b. Aug. 5, 1834 ; m. Mary Herr, Jan. 1, 1863 ;
DANIEL GARRISON, 3,	b. May 13, 1837 ; m. Sarah Maria Tillson, 9th Sept. 28, 1865 ;
SIBYLA,	b.

1. **FREDERIC C.** resides on a farm near West Chester. His wife is the daughter of Jacob Huey, of Kennett. The Huey family came to Chester county previous to 1730. They are of Irish lineage. Frederic has children: Lewis (b. 1861), Jacob Percy (b. 1863), Hugh Pennock (b. 1866), Joseph Hill (b. 1868), Horace (b. 1872).

2. JOSEPH HILL graduated at the Scientific School at Yale College, and succeeded to his father's farm in Thornbury. His wife is the daughter of Christian Herr, of Lancaster County; a descendant of Rev. Hans Herr, the first pastor of the Mennonite church in Lancaster county. They have children: Arthur Herr (1864), Anna Garrison (1875), Mary Herr (1877), Lillian Haldeman (1868), Christian Frederick (1870), Edith Reed (1876).

3. DANIEL G., A.M., Yale; M.D., Jefferson Medical College; during the war Surgeon U. S. Volunteers and Medical Director Eleventh Army Corps. Subsequently in charge of hospitals at Quincy, Ill., where he married. His wife is daughter of Robert Tillson, from Halifax, Mass., a family of Puritan stock. Is editor of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia; author of *The Myths of the New World*, *The Religious Sentiment*, and other works, and is also the compiler of the present work. Has children: Robert Tillson and Emilia.

(7th Gen., XVIII.) OF JOHN BOWEN, M.D. AND { CAROLINE (GEMMEL). } (6th Gen., IX.)
ELLEN (IRWIN).

BY CAROLINE GEMMEL—

CALEB GEMMEL, b. _____ d. young.
CAROLINE F., b. _____ ; m. William Macauley,

By ELLEN IRWIN—

WILLIAM BOWEN, 1, b. Nov. 30, 1842; m. Ida P. Fnthey, Feb. , 1871;
MARY HENRY, b. June 2, 1846; m. E. B. Moore,
ANNE H., b. Oct. 31, 1847; m. George M. Rupert,
CALEB HILL, b. Jan. 10, 1850;
HARRY IRWIN, b. Aug. 30, 1853;
SALLIE M., b. Jan. 14, 1855; m. Samnel D. Ramsay,

1. WILLIAM BOWEN, M. D., University of Pennsylvania; Surgeon Pennsylvania State Volunteers. Practices medicine in West Chester.

(7th Gen., XIX.) OF WILLIAM AND SUSAN (REIGART). (6th Gen., IX.)

HENRIETTA, b.
EDWARD PENROSE, b.

JOEL M., 4, b. June 17, 1823; m. Sarah Ann Hyde, , 1846;
 WILLIAM PENN, 5, b. Jan. 29, 1827; m. Sarah S. Horn, June 5, 1851;

1. GEORGE M. is a farmer, near Stewart's Station, Western Pennsylvania. Has children: Levi C., Sarah M., Henry F., Mary Jane, Dawson C., George M., Susanna.

2. EDWARD S., also a farmer. Has had children: William Henry (married Mary Jane Haifley, March 30, 1871), George D. (died in the army, Sept. 8, 1864), John West (married Ada Olena Fisher, June 16, 1875), Oliver P., Anson H., Sarah R., Thomas B., Stephen M., Benjamin E., and Mary E.

3. JONATHAN S. removed to Washington, Iowa. Has had children: Nathan M., Mary L., Sarah Ann, William F., Rosannah C., George H., Ella A., and Nathan. Mary and Sarah are married. In 1875 Jonathan became impressed with the belief that he was commissioned to open an inn near Jerusalem, to prepare for the restoration of the Holy City. He made over half of his property to his wife, went to Jerusalem, bought several acres about two miles out of the city, and put up a hotel. It has proved a financial success, and his wife has joined him there, where they expect to make a permanent residence.

4. JOEL M. resides in the oil regions. Has six sons: Darlington, Benjamin, William, Thomas, Charles, and Lindley.

5. WILLIAM PENN resides in Adams county, Ill. Has children: Anna S. (married John R. Chittenden, October 21, 1875) and Cora B.

(7th Gen., XXIV.) OF ETHAN AND SUSAN (FARRA). (6th Gen., XII.)

ANN ELIZA, b. Sept. 9, 1814; m. Joseph Fritz, , 1832;
 SARAH D., b. Feb. 10, 1817;
 AMOS C., 1, b. Sept. 8, 1819; m. Anna B. Hughes, Sept. 16, 1847;
 SUSANNA F., b. Aug. 22, 1822; m. Chalkley Bullock, Aug. 20, 1867; d. Ap. 6, 1858.
 ALBAN H., 2, b. Feb. 2, 1825; m. Mary E. Crouch,
 EDITH H., b. Dec. 4, 1828; d. June 15, 1832.
 EDWARD, b. Jan. 29, 1831; d. June 11, 1832.
 EVANS H., b. May 7, 1833; d. March 21, 1868.
 ANSONETTA R., b. Feb. 24, 1838; d. July 25, 1840.
 CAROLINE E., b. Mar. 26, 1843;

1. AMOS C. resides in Wilmington, Del. His children are: Frank Henry (married Anna Townsend), George Milton, Edward I. (married Rebecca Pierce), Eugene B., and Howard R.

2. ALBAN H., a merchant, resides in Baltimore. Has children: Wilmer, M.D., Daniel Lord (bookseller), and Clara May.

(7th Gen., XXV.) OF JOSEPH AND { JANE (CROSBY). } (6th Gen., XIII.)
 { SUSAN (HACKETT). }

By JANE CROSBY—

LAVINIA, b. ; m. William Coburn,

CHARLOTTE,	b.		; m. Abraham Darlington,	
MELINDA,	b.		; m. Pierce,	
EDWARD,	b.		; m. Sarah Yearsley,	; d.
FRANKLIN,	b.		; m. Rebecca Larkin,	; d.
DEBORAH ANN,	b.		;	

By SUSAN HACKETT—

EMMOR,	b.		;	
ELLWOOD,	b.		; m. Rachel Williamson,	
WILLIAM,	b.		;	
HENRY,	b.		;	
ALFRED,	b.		;	
DAVID,	b.		;	
HANNAH MARY,	b.		;	; d.
LEVIS,	b.		;	
ELIZABETH JANE,	b.		;	
JOSEPH,	b.		;	

(7th Gen., XXVI.) OF JAMES AND ISABELLA (INSLEE). (6th Gen., XIV.)

EDWARD,	b.		;	
PHEBE,	b.		; m. Brinton Ring,	

(7th Gen., XXVII.) OF AMOS AND ELIZABETH (JARMON). (6th Gen., XV.)

SELINA,	b.		;	
WILLIAM,	b.		;	
JARMON,	b.		;	
ANTHONY WAYNE,	1.b.		;	

1. ANTHONY WAYNE resides in Montana, where he has large mining interests.

(7th Gen., XXVIII.) OF RICHARD B. AND (LAPSLEY). (6th Gen., XVI.)

RICHARD BOWEN,	1.b.		;	
	b.		; m. Roberts,	; d.

1. RICHARD BOWEN resides in Philadelphia. Broker.

(7th Gen., XXIX.) OF JOHN AND { SUSAN A. (BULARD). } (6th Gen. XVII.)
 { MARY I. (BEAGLE). }

GEORGE H.,	1,	b.		;
JOHN C.,	2,	b.		;
WILLIAM H.,	3,	b.		;
HARRY F.,		b.		;

1. GEORGE H. resides in Harrisburg, Pa.

2. JOHN C. resides near Ashland, Ky.

3. WILLIAM H. resides in Wheeling, W. Va.

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